NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly

Volume XXXV......No. 16

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway-Ixios THE MILITARY

BOWERY THEATRE, Rowery, Matines at 2 BAR DIGREY, Evening BAD Diskey JACK SHEPPARD. BOOTH'S THEATRE, 73d st., between his and Stn ave. -

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street PIFFH AVENUE THEATRE, Iwanty-fourts at .- FRE THE TANMANY, Fourteenin strest.-GRAND VARIETY

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. - THE PAIR ONE WITH WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- COMIC VOCAL BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowers. - Comic Vocalism, Negro Minsterley, &c.

RELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway. - M. SPIRIT STAR. HUNTING A PRINCE DOWN, &C. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. HOOLEY'S MIN STREES. THE FAT MEN'S FALL, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts.—THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Friday, June 10, 1870.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.

1—Advertisements.

2—Advertisements.

3—Washington: Spicy Debate Over the St. Domingo Treaty Question; Republican Senators Pitching Into One Another in Lively Style: Protracted Discussion in the Senate Over the Franking Privilege bill: Exected House Debate Over the Taxation of Coal; Defeat of Mr. Day's Universal Naturalization bill.

4—Europe: Fash 0.1, Religion and Art in England: Bourbonism in Exite and Continental Revolution—Criticisms of New Books—Brazil: Opening of Parliament: Address of the Emperor—Extraordinary Case of Insanity—The Manhadian Market—The National Game—Jourdan's Police—Stole 2—Bors and Wagon—Cuba: Sharp Attack by a Madrid Paper on the Admin'stration of Cuba; News of the Insurpection—Southern Women's Bu eau.

5—The City Transit Problem: Atmospheric Transportation suggested—Naval Intelligence—The New Regime: Transactions of the Various Departments—Meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration—A Mysterious Murder—Domestic Robbers—Whiskey and Water—A Boy Killed on the Eric Railway—The Fourth Ward Tragedy: A Verdict of Justifiable Homicile; Officer Burke Discharged—The Depexier Sunide—Muda ght Trag dy at Greenpout.

6—Entorials: Leading Article on The New Era of American Politics, the Declare of the Parity Press—Personal Intelligence—Beethoven Masical Jubilee—Musical and Theatrical Notes—Yachting—Annusement Announcements.

7—Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World: Prim's Position Towards the Spanish Monarchy Men; The Pole Maintains and Writes Infallibility; Frightful Loss of Life and Property in Constantinople; British Victory in New Zealand; Cholera Ravages in India—The Masonic Conclave—The Railway Grants—Ruigers Female College Commencement—Seventh Regiment Veteran Association—Snail-pox and Vaccination—The Persecution of the Jews in Rounania—Another Serious Affray—Attempted Murder on the River—Baron of Hagam—The Shautles on Fire—Business Notices.

8—Misummer Retreats: The Season of 1870 at Newport—A New German Club House—The

S-Midsummer Retreats: The Season of 1876 at Recent Majpractice Case—Political Notes Comments—Proc cellings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts—Marriages and Deaths, financial and Commercial Reports—Real Estate Matters—Killing Affair in Georgia—Advertise-

Jerome Park Races: Third Day of the Jockey Club Spring Meeting; Four Superb Races
Three Favorites Wm Out of Four-Trot
ting at the Beacon Park, Mass.—West
Point: The Examination in Cavairy Tactics
Ordinance and Gunnery—In the flair Trade—
The New Quarantine Commission—Shipping
Intelligence—Advertisements.

12—Advertisements.

VAUX POPULI-The oratorical efforts of an ex-Mayor of Philadelphia in this city during the late Masonic celebration.

A QUESTION OF THE HOUR-Is the Board of Health of Brooklyn attending to its duty? What about the old-fashioned, pestiferous and disease-spreading cesspools of the city?

A GRAND PARK IN BOSTON.-Boston is moving in the matter of having a grand park somewhere inside or outside the city limits. About time. The semi-graveyard pleasure ground called the "Common," including the "frog pond" puddle, ought to be about "played

IRELAND ought to be satisfied. Queen Victoria has just created a new peerage in the person of the Right Honorable Baron O'Hagan. A rale "ould name" at all events. Who speaks next? Not O'Donovan Rossa, certainly. His first name is Jeremiah. That spoils it.

THE INDIAN CHIEFS had another talk with the white chiefs yesterday. Red Cloud pressed his demands for the removal of Fort Fetterman on the President, but without much success, while Spotted Tail bid the Secretary of the Interior goodby, and felt happy under the assurances given him that he should have horses to ride home on.

AN INTERESTING RUMOR.-A rumor is current that the administration, disgusted with the results of the late election in this State, has determined to remove forthwith the chiefs of the several federal offices between this city and Syracuse. This summary pruning of the branches of the republican official tree is believed to be necessary if a healthful condition of the main trunk is to be realized at the next Presidential election.

THE SPANISH THRONE QUESTION. -The news which we print to-day regarding Spain is interesting. It is settled that Spain will not have Montpensier or any other present candidate. A motion made to the effect that the king be elected by a direct vote of the people was lost. Another motion requiring that the successful candidate receive a majority equal to one half of the whole number of the deputies was carried by a vote of 138 to 124. To accomplish this 179 votes are required. one present is supposed to be equal to this figure. Meanwhile the debate goes on. We must wait for results,

The New Era of American Politics—The Decilno of the Party Press.

THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS AND

There has been a wonderful charge since the issue of the first number of this journal, not only in the great political issues of this country, but in the agents and instrumentalities shaping and controlling our great political parties and the policy of the government in all our domestic and foreign affairs. This change can be fully appreclated only by our old political readers, whose active experience covers all the vicissitudes of parties and party management from the palmy days of the Albany Regency down to this glorious age we live in. This general change, resulting from a succession of political revolutions, is, however, full of interest and instruction, not only to the survivors of the generation which has had its day in the arena, but to the new generation coming into the foreground. Let us, then, briefly consider it, and especially with reference to the decline of the party press during the eventful period of the last thirty-five years.

In the good old stage coach times of General Jackson the government of the United States and the distribution of the spoils were managed by a little oligarchy, including the kitchen cabinet at Washington, the Albany Regency and a select coterie of the faithful at Richmond, Virginia. These managing juntas had each their authoritative party organ. The Washington Globe, under Jackson, as the official mouthpiece of the administration, held the commanding position of the Paris Moniteur under the first Napoleon. The Globe spoke the will of "Old Hickory," and every democratic press throughout the country responded as religiously as in the church service, and all the rank and file of the party cried Amen! The Albany Argus, obedient to the general lessons from the Globe, was vet in its sphere the oracle of the Northern democracy, as was the Richmond Enquirer of the democracy South. The mnaagers of other journals of the party, in proportion to their local advantages, were high priests of public opinion; and the opposition, or whig party, though never so absolute ly as the democratic, was under the same discipline. The power of the close corporation of the kitchen cabinet, the Albany Regency and the Richmond junta, through their dictatorial party journals, was effectively displayed against all mutineers, who were whipped into the traces or whipped out of the party camp with remorseless vengeance. Even the mighty Calhoun fell a sacrifice to his temerity in daring to think and speak on democratic principles without first consulting the Globe.

Such was the flerce despotism of the anointed democratic party press under General Jackson. Under Van Buren, however, the terrible power of this fierce party despotism began to decline. They had commenced in this country the building of railroads, and common schools were beginning to be widely extended, and an independent press or two, here and there-the NEW YORK HERALD most prominent and independent of them all, we may say, as a simple matter of history-had made their appearance and were prospering. Men were beginning to think for themselves, and they began to like the HERALD for the same way of thinking. Then came the great financial revulsion of 1837, then the tremendous whirlwind of popular wrath of 1840, which swept the Van Buren dynasty out of place and power. With that expulsion the prestige and the power of the kitchen cabinet, the Albany Regency and the Richmond junta departed, and with them the power of their dictatorial party journals. Every attempt since that day to re-establish a controlling party organ at Washington has been a dismal failure, and the millions of money which were squandered upon the Washington organ of the party in power now go into the government printing office.

Thus the political revolution of 1840, in giving the deathblow to the old regime of the party press, fairly opened the field to the independent press, and with the general introduction of railroads the field of the HERALD widened from year to year. Next, while the democratic Presidential Convention of 1844 was in session at Baltimore, the practical value of an experimental line of the electric telegraph, under the personal sapervision of Morse, between that city and the Capitol at Washington, was tried and proved in telegraphic reports to the Capitol of the doings of the Convention. The Convention, through the telegraph, coquetted with Silas Wright, then a member of the Senate, but he would have no such compromise for the rejection of his friend Van Buren; and when at last Polk's nomine tion was announced a waggish whig member of the House passed around among the crowd assembled outside the telegraph room this couplet, referring to all the prominent democratic expectants set aside and the unexpected nomination made :-

Hurrah for Clay! Behold the loke, They have knocked down all and set up Polk. Little, however, did the wag in question, o the Congressional Solons around him, or the bewildered newspaper men among them, dream of the mighty revolution in the affairs of the civilized world inaugurated with that mysterious electric telegraph, and particularly in widening in both hemispheres the field and the power of the independent press, and in cutting down and cutting out everywhere the already waning influence of the party press. What is now the influence of the party press upon the government or the public opinion of this country? What is the history of the party press through the late rebellion? It was never so feeble, never so demoralized before the war, and never in such a chapfallen condition as it is to-day. Our city contemporaries, for instance. of both parties, appear to understand neither the lessons of the dead issues of the past nor the living issues of the day. Among the republican journals of the country at large there is neither harmony nor toleration; among the democratic there is very little of common sense or common sagacity. About the only wide awake party paper in this city now is the Commercial Advertiser, and it is wide awake in its comprehension of the important fact that the age has gone by for newspapers that dabble in nothing but party questions and partisan twaddle, or stilted and tedious chop logic on stupid abstractions.

We live in a new age of journalism and of public opinion. The age of a dictatorial party press went out with the old stage coach; the age of the independent press was inaugurated here with the steamship and the railroad, and throughout the world with the electric tele- hanging is not yet quite "played out."

graph. Its triumphs, however, have only fairly begun; for the complete emancipation of newspapers and men from the slavery of party in the New World and the Old is the manifest mission of the independent press. And this is the road we are travelling.

The Great Fire in Constantinople.

Cable despatches which we print this morning inform us that the great fire in the Pera suburb of Constantinople has been subdued, and that the excitement begotten of it has been quieted. It appears that the fire was much more serious than was at first imagined. Some seven thousand buildings of all sorts have been destroyed, and of these some are said to have been the firest in the city. The loss of life has been great. The remains of one hundred and fifty human beings have been discovered, and the presumption is that this number represents not more than onehalf of the actual number that has perished. The loss of property has, of course, been great. Twenty-five million pounds sterling is an enormous sum. We can hardly imagine that this correctly states the fact. At the same time we are not disposed to doubt the truthfulness of the report. If twenty-five million pounds sterling, or one hundred and twenty-five million dollars' worth of property has been destroyed, this fire must be regarded

as one of the largest in modern times. It is gratifying to know that the archives of the British Embassy have been saved: for those archives are, perhaps, the richest in that kind of material which will be found necessary to make up the history of the East in these last days. It is not less gratifying to know that the Armenian Church of the Immaculate Conception, although several times on fire and seriously damaged, is not destroyed. It would have been sad if the Gobelin tapestry, the gift of the Empress Eugénie, and specially associated with her recent visit to the East, a particular ornament of said church, had not been saved. Altogether this fire has been much more serious than we supposed it was. If there has been so vast a destruction of property the Sultan has found an opportunity which we hope he will know how to use. If there has been suffering, as there must have been. Christendom will not be slow to overleap Mohammedan barriers, and to show that humanity, after all, is a unit aside from creeds. In other words, we must help the sufferers in Constantinople. Will New York take the hint? A Little More of the Brooklyn Ring.

Our "sister city," with all its sanctity and its churches, with all its promises of a fine bridge yet to come and its would-be model management of the ferries and railroads, is likely to have its young ambition crushed and its prospects of advancement materially diminished by the infamous political ring which has got a firm grip upon the city of Brooklyn. and is trying to drain it to the dregs. The "ring" seems to have but one idea, and that is to plunder the treasury and the taxpayers to the full extent of their power. The taxes in that unfortunate city have increased in seven years a hundred and fifty per cent, while in this vast city of New York, with all its ring manœuvres and jobs, they have only increased in the same period about twenty-five per cent. This must be consoling for the Brooklyn taxpayers. In 1865 the taxes of Brooklyn were nearly doubled. In 1869 the taxes were not (nominally) increased; but then twenty-five per cent was added to the assessed valuation of property, which, of course, bore heavily on the taxpayers. In the hands of the present ring no one knows the limit to which taxation no one doubts. The members of the ring appear to have fallen into the tracks of the New York ring, as it existed before the present régime. In fact, they mean to rob the public treasury in the most liberal fashion; but they forget that while the Treasury of New York had twenty millions to prey upon the Treasury of Brooklyn has only about three millions. Therefore these fellows of the ring will have to be moderate in their stealines in they do not want to ruin Brooklyn entirely, and thus kill the goose that lays their golden

The District Attorney, Samuel D. Morris, is fighting the roughs and the election repeaters; but the ring, aided, we are sorry to say, by some of the courts, is trying to baffle him at every point, so that justice shall not be done to the evildoer. Mayor Kalbfleisch, who is a thoroughly honest man, is fighting the Park Commissioners and the Fire Department, with a view to keep down the enormous expenses of the city government; but the ring in all probability will beat him too. Meantime, the taxpayers are looking on appalled and horror-stricken at the way things are going. They see their taxes multiplied, assessments recklessly and extravagantly made upon their property, and yet they have to stand helplessly by while the Philistines of the "ring"

possess the city. Alas, poor Brooklyn! THE DOMINION OF SOREHEADS. -In Canada they regard Minister Thornton's thanks to President Grant as "disgraceful;" the criticisms of the London papers on General Lindsay they are disgusted at; the Fenians they are more than ever furious over, and, in fact, things go wrong with them. They cannot possibly possess their souls in peace-it is such a bad world we live in and things are so especially contrived to annoy, worry, excite and disgust the Canadians, who are about the only people of exemplary virtues and tolerable taste that the earth bears. Is it any wonder that the people of Canada, with so many grievances to endare, should come across the border by the hundred thousand every year to be absorbed into the peace, prosperity and good humor of the United States as the only means of consigning their woes to oblivion? Who would not leave such a country?

A HORRIBLE BRUTE.-No recent case o nurder has such peculiar traits of atrocity and of fiendish inhumanity as the killing of Haunah Mullen in Twenty-first street by her husband, Dominick Mullen. This wretch indulged the daily exercise of beating his wife, till finally one kick, perhaps not more violent than the rest, but better aimed, sent her to her final account. All the details of the story reflect the horror of the life led by the wife of a coarse, drunken scoundrel, whose actions shame humanity. It is a mental satisfaction after the perusal of such a story to reflect that

The Mare's Nest About the Cuban Bond Bribery in Washington

NEW YORK HERAIN PRINAY

The sensation story spread abroad that the inhans were bribing Congressmen and others by liberal gifts of their bonds to obtain the recognition of our government has ended in smoke. Mr. Fitch and other members of the House have ventilated and exposen this canard. It was, as Mr. Fitch intimated, no doubt manufactured by or through Spanish agents for the purpose of creating a prejudice against the Cuban cause just at this particular time. "We approach, in a few days," he said, the consideration of the question whether the House will help Spain to crush Cuba or not. It is, perhaps, conjectured by members of the Spanish embassay that if charges of corruption on behalf of Cuba can be circulated with impunity and permitted to pass unchallenged here concerning members, gentlemen on this floor may be afraid to express the kindly sentiments which they may entertain for the persecuted Cubans, and at the cost of a dinner or a five dollar bill some scavenger who disgraces the reportorial fraternity is induced to sound the preliminary note of slander." This is rather sharp, but no doubt hits the nail on the head. Mr. Fitch, bowever, like many other members, we suppose, will not "swerve from the utterance of words of encouragement and cheer to a people who are struggling for freedom," though such slanderous attacks may be made. There are plenty of lobby schemers in Washington ready to take money, bonds or anything else from any side, and they buttonhole every one who goes to that city on business connected with the government. They live in that way, and mostly upon false pretences. They endeavor to make it appear always that they are on intimate terms with members of Congress and high officials of the government. Sometimes they take pay or promises to pay from both sides. Nothing comes amiss to these cormorants. They often take and cheat at the same time. There is no subject in which there is a prospect of money that they do not nibble at as keenly as a hungry fish at a bait. The Alaska purchase, the St. Domingo treaty, Cuba, or anything else, is tested and squeezed in every possible way. These fellows have been trying to humbug the Cubans, probably, and taking money from Spain at the same time. But they appear to have been foiled, as far as the Cubans are concerned. At least it appears evident there has been no attempt to bribe members of Congress. And why all this fuss about the Cubans using what means they have within their power to promote the caus they have at heart-the independence of their country? Apart from reported attempts to bribe members of Congress or of the government, which have no foundation, what harm is there in the Cubans using their means for such a sacred object? Do not all governmentsboth established and revolutionary governments-employ agencies and whatever means they can command to accomplish their objects? And if these be not immoral where is the evil? There is a great deal of humbug and buncombe about this cry of using Cuban bonds to create a favorable influence. These exploded slanderous reports against the Cubans will tend to benefit the Cuban cause and to react upon the Spanish agents, who probably manufactured them.

A Ferry Round the City.

Among the contemplated improvements which are expected to follow from the establishment of the new regime there is none more necessary or more popular than a ferry round the island from some high point on the North river, with a clear sweep to Harlem water front. Suppose we take a ferry line starting from the vicinity of Fort Washington and touching at convenient places on the different plers on both rivers, with a terminus at Harlem, what a convenience it would be to thousands of people on each side of the city This would be one of the most available modes of "relief to Broadway," so much talked about, that has yet been suggested. Of course the ferry should be well conducted. The boats should be commodious and cleanly. and the time of stopping at the various landings should be uniform and punctual. The fare also should be moderate. A ferry so managed would command an immense traffic. In fact it is a necessity which, with our restricted means of travel up and down the island, must be supplied. It is evident that neither horse railroads nor omnibuses can supply accommodations for the travel; so we must fall back upon our splendid water highway in order to reach the upper part of the island in comfort.

How to OBSTRUCT IMMIGRATION IN THE South-For the Governor of each State to follow the example of Governor Holden of North Carolina, and issue proclamations for political effect, showing the shocking condition of society there, garnished with frightful lists of alleged Ku-Klux assassinations, robberies, house-burnings and diabolical outrages of nearly every description. The true condition of the South may be bad enough in some localities, but it is manifestly a mistaken policy to ransack the country over and presen to the world in exaggerated colors every misdemeanor that occurs, and no doubt many that do not. It should be the purpose of Southerners to strive to restore tranquillity and maintain order among themselves, and to encourage, by every possible means, the introduction of a class of immigrants who will be permanently beneficial to the interests of the country. Proclamations like that of Governor Holden, charging deeds of darkness upon the Ku-Kluxes before such lawless bands even had an existence, are poorly calculated to add to the prosperity or social reputation of the State. Holden had better hold up.

A GRUMBLING DOMINION. -- The Toronto Globe is grumbling because the home government has ordered the sale of a large number of artillery horses, on account of the batteries proceeding to England. It says :-

The artiliery is just that branch of the military service that can be least easily replaced by a volunteer force. It requires, above all the other arms, scientific accuracy and management. No doubt the recal of the troops is part of a well understood line of policy, but at this moment it has the appearance of excessive indifference.

Thus, while old John Bull is looking after his own homestead little Johnny Balderdash, in Canada, is sniffling about his title to imperial protection. Never mind. Uncle Samuel will lend you a hand some time or other.

Congress-The Indiane, the Franking Privilege and the Uniform Naturalization

Bill. There were a number of important matters transacted in the Senate yesterday. Notice was given of intention to introduce a bill allowing Indians to sue and be sued in the United States courts, which is a great concession to the advance of civilization among the redskins. If the savages get into litigations of Cuba. But upon inquiry-upon following they must have lawyers and study statutes. and these will inevitably tend to draw them from their present wild life into civilized customs. It is even probable, if the yield of savage lawsuits is good, that redskin lawyers will in time rise to the height of injunctions against the Pacific Railroad and pleas of temporary insanity in cases where the killing of a few whites is concerned. The previous question was also discussed, but as it infringed upon the dearest privileges of Senators-verbosityit was promptly tabled. The bill for the apportionment of representation was then taken up. The Senate amendment increasing the members of the House to three hundred was agreed to and the bill was laid over. The bill to abolish the franking privilege was again taken up, the question being on the amendment providing for the free circulation of newspaper exchanges. In the debate which ensued it was shown that newspaper matter occupied most of the space in the mails, and returned little or no revenue. In this case it is evident that the newspaper mail is responsible for a large part of the deficiency in the Post Office Department, and we do not see why it should not pay its quota to the government as well as anything else. When the free list was first extended to the interchange of newspapers it was for the purpose of encouraging the diffusion of knowledge, and no doubt served the purpose well; but in the present days of electricity and lightning expressage, the exchange mail forms a very slight element indeed of a live newspaper. It is well enough to grant free transmission to country newspapers in the county where they are printed, but to frank the immense piles o papers that arrive at all news offices, old in date as compared to the telegraphic despatches, is simply a heavy burden upon the taxpayers and the mail wagons, and of little benefit to the enterprising journals of the period. The bill will be further considered to-day. A heavy rainstorm poured down upon the

west end of the capital yesterday at the opening of the session of the House. It was so severe that it silenced even the disorderly House for ten minutes, and a recess for that time was held. Mr. McCormick failed, by reason of the violence of the storm, in having his alleged connection with the Cuban bond business set right by the members of the Cuban Investigating Committee. When, on reassembling, the Committee on Ways and Means, being called, failed to report a bill abolishing duty on coal, the anti-tariff men called the committee to account, it having been directly ordered to report such a bill. Some lame excuse was made by members of the committee, but they amounted to nothing. It seems evident that the committee are resorting to means almost dishonorable in their mad hopes of defeating the anti-tariff sentiment of the House and of the country. They are contamacious and in contempt, as Mr. Cox termed it, and should be brought to order at once. The Senate bill to provide a national currency of coin notes was reported back by Mr. Garfield, with a substitute therefor comprising the ninety-five million currency bill, with the funding and other sections strict out. The democrats and anti-inflationists immediately commenced filibustering, and by this means, on the expiration of the morning hour, threw the bill over until next Tuesday. The uniform Naturalization bill was reported and discussed at length. Mr. Ward, of New York, especially made a strong plea for it and severely denounced the frauds occurring at every election in New York city by means of fraudulent naturalization papers. There seemed to be a dread on the part of republicans, however, that the bill would serve as political capital for the democrats; for the vote on laying it on the table resulted in yeas 102. nays 61-an overwhelming defeat of the measure, which will not probably be saved by the reconsidering vote to-day.

THE CHOLERA IN INDIA AND ITS DANGERS. The last despatches from India state that the Asiatic cholera is making dreadful ravages in all parts of that country. Bombay despatches report that the disease is particularly virulent in Madras. The pestilent demon is a far way off from us, it is true, but at the same time it would be well for our government to obtain all possible information as to its progress. The Navy Department, for instance, might make inquiries, through the officers in command of our ships in that direction, and the State Department should inform itself, through our consuls, upon the subject. We know that in the cholera years of 1832 and 1849 the disease was brought to this country in ships from Europe. We should remember that the communication, even with remote India, is much closer now, by means of railroads and steamships, that cover the land and the sea, than it was twenty years ago, and therefore there is more necessity for foresight and precaution on the part of the government. It will do no harm to be a little ahead of danger.

A WONDER IN UTAH. -We will never know when the last great natural wonder of this Continent has been discovered. A despatch from Corinne, Utah, now reports the discovery in that vicinity of an immense maelstrom, supposed to be the outlet of that other wonder, Salt Lake. Scientific men are already on the way to investigate the matter. There is nothing so calculated to give us great ideas of the grandeur and magnitude of the domain we occupy as thus to suddenly discover on the silent, unexplored wilds of the great West such stupendous wonders, hitherto unknown.

OUR SPECIAL EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE published in another column to-day illustrates the Old World situation-religious, political and in the progress of art-as it prevailed on the 28th of May. "Lothair," with the efforts which were made by the Papacy for a renewed propagandism and the recovery of lost ground in Great Britain, stands forth as influencing causes exercising vart power, and of great moment in the movement.

Two Queer Points in Washington.

In Washington they are just now stirring up very thoroughly the affairs of Cuba and of St. Domingo, and with unexpected results. The enemies of Cuba have been shricking frightfully over the story that Cuba was seeking recognition by corrupt means-that she was ready to buy her way through Congress. It was in such a fact to damage the prospects up the charge to its point of origin-it was found to begin with the creatures of Spain. Spain herself, in fact, was putting down money to make public opinion-just what was charged against Cuba. This being true, sentiment at once turns against Spain, and the blow that was expected to seriously injure the Cubans really reacts in their favor to a wonderful extent. Sympathy is with a people that is so fearfully lied about. Somewhat the same thing happens in the case of St. Domingo. Somebody trumps up a genius named Hatch, who, like George Francis Train, has "sweltered in a bastile," and it is charged that goverament officers have connived at his incarceration lest the dreadful Hatch should come home and kill the treaty for the purchase of St. Domingo. Over the case of Hatch, therefore, is shricked a fresh opposition to the treaty. Presently Hatch appears in his true light-the tide turns-and the treaty is commended to popular honesty by the acts of its

HOFFMAN FOR A SECOND TERM. -The Johnstown (Fulton county, N. Y.) Democrat is out in full cry in favor of Governor Hoffman for re-election. It declares that "the vote outside of New York city and Brooklyn will be sufficient to place him again in the gubernatorial chair." It would be fortunate for the taxpayers of the State were such likely to be the fact, and Hoffman's popularity arising from vetoing some of the most abominable thieving jobs that were ever concocted should insure for him an almost unanimous vote of the people in 1871. But in the present uncertain aspect of political affairs the friends of Governor Hoffman might just as well take into account the little seventy or eighty thousand majority New York and Kings counties will give him for his second term, and pile as much as they can upon that foundation.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday. Captain Cook, of steamer Java; T. D. Tillinghast of San Francisco, and Dr. U. H. Farnum, of New Haven, are at the Brevoort House.

Professor H. W. Crane, of Pennsylvania, and Colo el J. W. Duncaif, of the English Army, are at the St. Charles Hotel. Paymaster T. H. Stanton, of the United States

Army; H. R. Faunce, of Lindon, and M. P. Conway, of Washington, are at the St. Denis Hotel. R. A. Richards, of Boston; Isaac Iunen, of Cincin-

atl, and T. H. Morgan, of New York, are at the Everett House. Dr. Amesbury of Albany, and Senator Conkling, of

New York, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. F. G. Van Schoonhoven and C. M. Green, of Hong Kong, are at the Hoffman House. Judge E. G. Loring, of Washington; Captain Kennedy, of steamer City of Brussels; Washington Mc-Lane, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and Judge Dun-

levy, of Chicago, are at the New York Hotel. Lieutenant Commander Bate P. Smith, of the United States Navy, and Rev. Jos. Chester, of Cincinnati, are at the Irving House.

Judge R. Hitchcock, of Ohio; Commodore Inman, of the United States Navy; H. M. Drane, of North

Carolina; Erastus Poulson, and Dr. Painter, of Phila-delphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General Boiles and G. W. Dyer, of Washington;

General R. C. Schenck, of Ohio, and Colonel C. Wells, of Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House. Professor Thorpe, of St. Louis; Captain A. McCoy, of Dublin, Ireland, and Senor A. Rodriguez, Quba, are at the St. Eimo Hot

The nrai rehearsal of the operatic portion of the great musical jubilee was called yesterday at Steinway Half and was responded to by as brilliant an array of greaf artists as perhaps was ever as sembled in that half at one time. With a few tions all the artists announced in the papers were present-namely, Miss Clara Louse America's representative songstress; Madame Anna Bishop, Madame Gazzaniga, Miss Rose Hersee, Miss Rosa Ccoke, Mrs Zelda Harrison-Seguin, Miss Frida de Gebele, Signot Zeida Harrison-Seguin, Miss Frida de Gebele, Signot Brignoti, Signot Lefranc, Signor Filippi, Signot Lotti, M. Nordblom, Signor Massimiliani, Signor Petrelli, Signor Reyna, Signor Massimiliani, Signor Petrelli, Signor Reyna, Signor Randolli, Signor Susini and Herr W. Formes. To these names may be added Mr. Albert Lawrence, Signor Fossati, Mrs. Bosworth, Signor Giorza and several others. Among the absentees were Mme. Parepa-Rosa and Mr. W. Castle, who were singing at the springfail Festival, Mr. Theo. Habelman and Miss Canissa, who are singing at Chicago; Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard and her entire company, who have not yet reached New York. Miss McCulloch, Mr. Hermanns and Mrs. Howard Paul were also absent on various engage ments. The chorus of all the opera companies, Strakosch, Grau, German and Parepa English Opera were present in large numbers. The chorus of the Richings Company were, of course, absent and several members of the German chorus who were misled by a mistake in the advertisement. When all these elements were brought into something like eral members of the German chorus who were missed by a mistake in the advertisement. When all these elements were brought into something like harmony, the proceedings were opened by the Miserere, from "Trovatore." The immense power and admirable precision of the united choruses were apparent from the first essay. With the adjuncts of grand orchestra and organ, as it will be given at the Coliseum, this beautiful and popular piece of operatic music will have a most telling effect. The most remarkable and novel feature was the finale to "Martha" by the great combination of artists taking the solo parts. Each part of the quartet was splendidly sustained, and the ensemble of all the voices of so many first class artists will no doubt tell with fine effect in the vast area of the Coliseum. The success of this piece was instantaneous among the musicians, journalists and dillettant present. The smoothness and correctness of execution of the few pieces rehearsed give promise that all the numbers in the vast programmes will be performed with a perfection fardly expected even by the sanguine well-wishers of the festival. The next rehearsal is called for Saturday, when, in addition to the above artists, all the absentees will be present.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mr. J. S. Clarke will appear at Williamsport, Pa., on Tuesday, June 14, the occasion being a grand encampment of the Knights Templars of Pennsylvania. He has been engaged on very high terms, as his abilities as a comedian make him a desirable feature. bilities as a comedian make him a desirable "California "Little Nell," sometimes called the "California mand," has arrived in this city. She is said to be

Diamond, has arrived in this city. She is said to be a formidable rival of Lotta.

The second grand sacred concert will be given at the Grand Opera House on Sunday.

Hundreds were turned away from the Fifth Avenue theatre last night unable to obtain admission.

Every seat was taken long before the rise of the cur-

"The Huguenot" will be brought out at Booth's on Tuesday next.
Mr. George T. Strong was elected President of the
Philharmonic Society at their last meeting.
Mace and Allen next appear at the Tammany.

Award of Prizes in the Atlantic Yacht Clab Regatta.

Mr. H. H. Hogins, of the Regatta Committee, As. antic Yacht Club, announces that the judges for the

recent annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club,

having completed their calculations (which were delayed to obtain some necessary measurements), have decided that the following yachts are the winners in their respective classes:— Schooners—Yacht Calypso, owned by Mr. A. S. Hatch.

First Class Sloops—Yacht Addie V., owned by W.

H. Langley.
Second Class Stoops—Yacht Orion, owned by Mr. Second Class Stoops—Tacht White Cap, owned by Third Class Stoops—Yacht White Cap, owned by Ludiow Livingston.
Fourth Class Stoops—Yacht Vivid, owned by J. M.